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FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board; private family. 30 Waveriey place, near Uni-DURNISHED HALL ROOMS, \$2 AND \$3; SUNNY loom, \$1; Laundry and Kitchen, \$15 monthly. 15 East 16th \$4.

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\$3 50-PLEASANT, COMPORTABLY FURNISHED Central. 241 West 36th. 17 CLINTON FLACE AND 43 AND 44 SOUTH Twashington square.—Newly fornished Rooms for families or gentlemen, by day or week; \$2 week up.

17TH ST., 104. BETWEEN UNION SQUARE AND bound for continuous 29 WEST 26TH ST.-NEAT LITTLE ROOMS, FROM

59 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE—HANDSOMELY 59 Farnished Parlor, suitable for physician or gentleman and wife; private family, 307 WEST 25TH ST. NEAR STH AV.—FURNISHED 707 Rooms, light heusekeeping, or Boarders, \$2.50, \$3.

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MENTS TO LET.

AN RIEGART SET OF BLATS. ALL IMPROVE
Aments. six and eight light Rooms: rent moderate
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WANTED-FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER FROM
April 1, a small, well furnished Cottage lin neighborhood of New York, T. H. D., 4,345 New York Post office. WANTED-A FLOOR FUDNISHED FOR HOUSE-ald Untown office. P. J., box 105 Her-

WANTED-BELOW 4TH ST., A SPACE 75X100, ON one floor if possible, with 25 horse power, for manuturing purposes. Address WM. SCHIMPER, 128 Wood

WANTED BY IST JANUARY—A FLAT OF ABOUT seven rooms, between 18th and 40th ats. Address. with terms and particulars, J. C. T., Heraid Uptown office, WANTED—A SMALL FLAT, FURNISHED; TERMS moderate; below 42d St., between 5th and 8th avs. Address INDEPENDENCE, Heraid office.

A RESIDENCE IN SOME COUNTRY TOWN OR Street; low rent. Address DOCTOR, 32 East 14th st. New York.

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-\$4 TO \$7 A WEEK-ROOMS, WITH BOARD;
table Board, \$3, 12 Clinton place, near Broadway. DOUBLE ROOM, 1 SINGLE, WITH BOARD; ALSO table Board; everything new. 100 East 28th st.

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I SUIT, 816, \$25; ALSO HALL ROOMS, \$6, \$7; FIRST class Board. 40 West 16th st. 1-FAMILY ROOMS, PARLOR FLOOR; SINGLE Booms; excellent table; very reasonable; very accessible, 358 West 22d st.

2 GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN flud pleasant front Room, with Board. 42 West 26th.

55. 86. INCLUDING LUNCHES, SUNNY ROC 55. on parior and second floor, with first class Bo 118 East 22d st. 5TH AV. 297. NEAR 31ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FUR Snished Rooms to let, on suite of singly, with first clas Board; private tables if desired; billiards in back parler.

SHANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OF SWIRHOUT BOARD, fire and gas, \$1 50 to \$12, respectable parties. 140, 142 West 4th st.

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SO EAST JOTH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place. - Large and small Rooms, with good Board; moderate terms. 41 EAST 22D ST.-AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED

To we still strong the strong street of the strong strong street of the strong strong

114 EAST 19TH ST. Second story front large Room superior table, handsomely furnished. 328 WEST 197H ST.-PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOOMER, WITH moderate; American family; excellent table. 407 WEST 22D ST.-A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED from elevated station.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED. BOARD WANTED-FOR LADY, AND CHILD AGED Seven yours: St per work, including tre; prompt pay.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED. CENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE ONE LARGE OR Time medium shoot, clean, nearly furnished Recurs; grate fire; private table; quiet family; good neighbor-hood, below 25st at. terms must be moderate: references exchanged. Address ARCHITECT, Heraid office.

HOTELS. AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY-200 Rooms, lodgings, 35c., 40c., 50c; weekly, \$2 to \$1 A LBION HOTEL, 133 STH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. night clerk. OMMERCIAL HOTEL—"UNEQUALLED:" FOR-merly most popular portion St. Nichalas, 93 to 10d spring at, adjoining Broadway; families; magnificent well ferrivaled Rooms; daily, 7de.; weekly, \$5 50 upward; orgalar restaurant. CLARENCE HOTEL, 12 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR Broadway.-Rooms, with Board, SI a day; weekly, \$5

FOR SALE. FISH AND OYSTER MARKET-ON 3D AV.: HAS been established a number of years and is doing an execut business. Address MARKET, 92 East 14th st. BUTCHER FIXTURES - ICE HOUSE, RAILS, Bonches, Trays, Lard Kettles, Tools, JACKSON, 626 Dith av., near 44th st.

POR SALE-THE ROLLING MILLS AND RIVET
Works at Dover, Morris county, N. J., formerly occupied by Henry McFarlan. For particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE-A TIDY DINING SALOON, DOING A plendid business. Call at 148 West Broadway. See I QUOR EUSINESS FOR SALE-GOOD CORNER; Judgit avenue in the city; four years' lease; chesp rent. II. box 200 Herald office. O'STER AND DINING SALOON FOR SALE -NO. 75

OSTRR AND CHOP HOUSE—ONE OF THE OLD-ost and longest established in this city; owner retir-ing terms easy.

LLOYD'S, 4 Warren st. PESTAURANT AND DINING ROOM FOR SALE ON BLOTNEROFF, 14 Cortland st.

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\$2.500 Greits. Saw Mill. water power. Dwelling: achoel; near Poughkeepste. J. B. LEWIS, 389 Main st., Poughkeepste.

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A should see our new patent toot, hand and power Panching and Shearing Presses in operation at our store, 52 Day
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AT GEORGE A. CLARKES, 747 BROADWAY (UP Astaire), Superior Furniture and Carpets for cash or special credit.

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WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, 575. 93 PIECES BRONZE. Satin Parior Sait, cost \$300, for \$90; Suit in raw silk, close from the same for \$75; do. \$35; rep Suit, \$15; Palnitings, Bronzes; ash, maple and wainut Chamber Sets, cost \$300, or \$35; do. \$25; Carpets, Ibe, and 40c, yard; Matiresses, \$3 to \$6. Ao other retused Mansion to be altered.

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ATTRACTIVE STORAGE, 109-119 RAST 44TH ST.,
Aftractive storage, furniture, &c. Plastered compartments, thoroughly vontilated Expressage, packing,
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O'REILLY BEOTHERS, Proprietors. THE HARGER WAREHOUSE, 8TH AV., PROM SID to 34th st., office 300 West 34th st. -Storage for furniture, pianos, baggage and goods of every description as lowest rates; shipping, boxing and packing.

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100 houses; scrupplously clean; mederate charges; im
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ATables, new and second hand, at great bargains and
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ACollender Billiard Tables, the best in use and cheap as
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CHILIARY Tables for the holidays.

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EXTRACTING, 25C.; WITH GAS, 50C.; SETS, \$5.

Liteth repaired while waiting, at 466 Canal st., corner liudson. \$5 SETS OF TEETH-EIGHTH AVENUE DENTAL \$5 Association, 379 8th av., one door below 20th st.

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A FINE, MAGNIFICENT \$750 PAIR DIAMOND
Earrings, perfect, for \$\$75; Kings, Earrings, &c., unexceptionable in quality, \$30 to \$2.540; extraordinary bar
gains; Diamonds, Watches, Valuables bought, sold and
exchanged.

J. H. BARRINGER, 35 Union square. BOYS' WATCHES, STEM WINDERS, \$8. GEO. C.

CASH FOR CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS, SEAL Sacques, Velvet, Silk, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

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DIAMONDS.—SOLITAIRES AND CLUSTERS, RINGS, Studs and Earrings, Si0 to 83:0; gold Watches; 815 to 82:0; 14 carat gold gentlemen's Chaina, 80c. a penny-weight; gold and coral 8cts, Nacchaina, Eockets, cames, bloodstones and onyx Rings, Silverwear, &c.; unusually low prices.

weight; gold and coral sets. Neckchains. Lockets, cameo, bloodstones and only Kings, Silverwear, &c.; unusually low prices.

Indoo BROS., 1,207 Broadway.

PEPAIRED—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. GEO. C.

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Jeweiry, &c., bought and sold.

Lindo BROS.

\$200.000, For Loan on Valuables of all weight, &c., bought and sold.

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\$200.000, For Loan on Valuables of All School.

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AT NATHAN'S. 334 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST.—

Allighest value baid for east-off Clothing, &c. Call or nadress Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

A-M. MARKS, 101 6TH AV. OPPOSITE STH ST.—

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COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SCPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Van Vorst—Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.— Nos. 23, 34, 35, 45, 52, 56, 59, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 76, 87, 99, 97, 109, 117, 161, 175, 192, 194, 195, 196, 200, 212, 216, 229, 230, 237, 239, 242, 243, 245, 247, 248, 249, 252, SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.-Adjourned until

December 30.
SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TREM.-Adjourned for SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TREE—Adjourned to the term.
SUPFREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge
Van Brunt—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—No
day calendar. Parts 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine

dis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Freedman—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar cailed at eleven A. M.—Nos. 55, 64, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT—THIAL TERM—Parts 1 and 3.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2.—No calendar.

COMMON PLASS—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until the first Monitay of January.

COMMON PLASS—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Hoesen—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Nos. 2 and 7.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Heid by Judge Van Hoesen—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Nos. 2 and 7.

2 and 7.

Common Pleas—Equity Term.—Adjourned until December 29.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Term—Parts 1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

Parts 1—Held by Judge Geopy—Court opens at ten A. M.—The People vs. Partick McCormack, homicide; Same vs. Thomas Condon, homicide; Same vs. George Smith, homicide; Same vs. Franco Bolia and Frank Accella, homicide; Same vs. Franco Bolia and Frank Accella, homicide; Same vs. Charles Smith, burglary; Same vs. William Marken, burglary; Same vs. Charles Baife and John Siccarthy, grand larceny; Same vs. Hellie Smith, larceny from the person; Same vs. George McCall and Michael Evans, abduction; Same vs. Patrick Farrell, Martin McNaily and Bernard Fallon, larceny trom the person; Same vs. George McCall and Michael Evans, abduction; Same vs. Diederick H. W. Pusicher, grand larceny; Same vs. Diederick H. W. Pusicher, grand larceny; Same vs. John Knobloch and Jacob Harris, burglary; Same vs. John Knobloch and Jacob Harris, burglary; Same vs. John Henderson, grand larceny; Same vs. Lottie Thompson, David Angelo, Albert Moore and John Perry, grand larceny; Same vs. Lottie Thompson, David Angelo, Albert Moore and John Perry, grand larceny; Same vs. John Reilly, felonious assault and battery.

## PARIS AT THE THEATRE.

Why the Director of the Odeon Resigned.

M. DUQUESNEL'S CAREER

Art Sacrificed to Politics and Pique.

DISCUSSING THE MOVE.

During the last theatrical fortnight we have only ad two or three revivals of old pieces. They attracted little or no attention, because in the first place they were in themselves of small importance, nd secondly, because for some days past the public has become indifferent to theatrical novelties. It occupies itself merely with a question which dominates everything else; nothing, in fact, is talked of but the official revocation which has just been launched against M. Duquesnel, the subventioned director of the second Theatre Français—the Odéon. It is long since so serious an affair of its kend has furnished matter for commentary. For the last eight days it has furnished almost the sole topic of onversation. Among the public, the artists at the eatres, as well as in private circles you hear nothing else discussed. The reopening of the Chambers, which has just taken place in Paris for the first time since the war, has almost escaped notice owing to M. Duquesnel. When people meet in the streets the first questions asked are these:—
"What does M. Duquesnel say about it?
Can you tell me why M. Duquesnel was revoked?" In short the preoccupations, the excitement caused by the adventure of M. Duquesnel, are such that authors having a new piece to produce prefer wait-ing until all this fuss has subsided and when proper attention can be paid to their pieces. The noise made by the Ministerial decision revoking M. Du-queanel "because he has ceased to merit the confi-dence of the administration," and inflicting upon him in additions fine of 2,000f., is to be expla by the great notoriety of the man who is its victim. and for so long a period public opinion cannot cer-tainly be regarded as an ordinary personage, and had the decision in question affected almost any other person it would have been long since for

And, in fact, M. Duquesnel, like M. Perrin, the eminent administrator of the Comédie Française, is man very different from the other theatrical directors of Paris. He is both erudite and literary. Although originally a lawyer he has always preterred the arts to his own profession. Very popular in the interesting circle of novelists and dramatic authors, he has lived in the intimacy of the greatest of modern French writers. He has managed, more-over, to extend his relations to diplomatic and official circles. He has read, seen and travelled a great deal. His varied intimacies, his daily contact with all the aristocracics—those of the fine arts as well as those of hereditary distinction—have made him not merely a grand ecigneur, but a dilettante. For many years he practised journalism with marked talent and competency as the Parisian correspondent of a relitivish petency as the Parisian correspondent of a political journal at Vienna. Austria is to him, in fact, a second fatherland. He even possesses at the court of the Emperor Francis Joseph august friendships. And he is held in such esteem there that he is regarded as quite a grand personage, whose connection with the theatres constitutes a subject of regret. The management of the Odéon, notwithstanding the noble literary mission of that important establishment, appears to his Vienna friends as unworthy of a man who was deemed capable of arriving at higher destinies. Therefore, since the news of his late it. higher destinies. Therefore, since the news of his revocation has reached that city, he has received all sorts of brilliant proposals to induce him to quit France and the dramatic art and fo assume the direction of a variety of important enterprises, for which large sums are placed at his disposal. It is certain that M. Duquesuel would figure advantageously at the head of an important financial or industrial establishment. It would be difficult to higher dostinies. Therefore, since the news of his revocation has reached that city, he has received all sorts of brilliant proposals to induce him to quit France and the dramatic art and to assume the direction of a variety of important enterprises, for which large sums are placed at his disposal. It is certain that M. Duquesuel would figure advantageously at the head of an important financial or industrial establishment. It would be difficult to find for the elevated position which it is desired to confide to him such a combination of distinction, affability and intelligence. To his qualities as a man of the world M. Duquesuel unites rare competency in administrative details and a capacity for work quite exceptional.

REASON OF THE REVOCATION But the revoked director of the Odéon is attached above all things to the theatrical world. His greatest enjoyments are found there, and there he wishes to remain. He has already excited a great deal of attention in this sphere, but he does not intend that his managerial careor shall end there, and like all directors who are really gifted with artistic taste all intellectual culture, and who are very rary, but is persuated that he has settled an important role to play. Taking therefore, into secont the high and interesting personality of this director, it seems difficult to explain the severe measure of which has been the victim. It can only be accounted for by the fact that J. Duquesus has powerful enough the high to the high the h and intellectual culture, and who are very rare, he is persuaded that he has still an important rôle to play. Taking, therefore, into account the high and

of the revocation of M. Duquesnel. Before it actually took place he had almost officially amounced his candidature. He boasted of having taken all the necessary measures to secure the succession to the privilege, and talked of investing colossal sums in the enterprise. A friend of Duquesnel's informed him of the fact.

"Do you know," he said, "that one of your actors is ready to embark a milhon, it necessary, in the affair of the Odéon if he can succeed to you."

"Yes," replied the witty director, "I know who your millionnaire is. It was he who came, just now to ask of me an advance of 20f. on his month's salpay!"

your millionnaire is. It was he who came, just now to ask of me an advance of 20f. on his month's salary?"

In reality those who are well informed know that politics are not entirely unconnected with the event which has just taken place at the Odden. Although M. Duquesnel has occupied himself merely with art and literature he is reproached with not sufficiently dissimulating his Bonapartist preferences. His commics have even sought in his past lite procedents which have no kind of relation with his theatrical administration. Some of them are perhaps aware of the following fact, which has probably not rendered the Ministre dos Beaux-Arts very indulgent toward M. Duquesnel:—

During the war of 1870-71 the Gaulois, whose editor had taken care to quit Paris before the investment, published daily an outtion at Brussels, in which there appeared frequently pen portraits of the personages who constituted the government of the National Defence. These portraits, sent anonymously from Bordeaux, were written in masterly style and could pass for cheft daueres of criticism and witty maliciousness, although they never passed the limits of courtesy and good taste. For a long while efforts were made to discover the name of the author of these mysterious but spicy skotches. Such was the literary vame of their style that they were attributed successively to leading politicians without suspicion being ever directed to the real author. M. Duquesnel.

Is the fact better known now? I doubt it, for I believe I am the first to annonnee it. However this may be, it is not the less certain that the political opinions of M. Duquesnel have never exercised the least influence over his administration of the second Theatre Français. But that has not prevented its forming a studyet of prococupation in governmental circles.

One day M. Turquet, Under Secretary of the Beaux-Arts, undertook to question M. Duquesnel on the subject.

"I am told," he said, "that you do not like the Republic."

"The Republic!" rejoined the manager; "on the contrary, I

One day M. Turquet, Under Secretary of the Beauxarts, undertook to question M. Duquesnel on the subject.

"I am told," he said, "that you do not like the Republie."

"The Republie!" rejoined the manager; "on the contrary, i like it very much. I have for elastic mattesses—that is to say, when they have no bugs in them."

The reply is perfectly historical; but, after all, it is not sufficient to justify the revocation of a manager who executed faithfully the conditions of his treaty with the government, and who could only be reproached—if, indeed, it was a subject for repreach—with the artistic luxury and splendor of his mise enseme. As regards secret haireds, envious rancors and political grievances, they could not openly be avowed.

In the absence of serious motives pretexts were required. These were furnished by opportunity.

THE JOURNEY TO LIONS.

The manager of a new provincial theatre, de Bellecour, at Lyons, desiring to insugurate in a becoming manner his establishment, one of the finest in the world, conceived the idea of giving there a few representations of Alexandre Dumas' drama "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV." with the artists who played it at the Odéon. Not having occasion for the services of these piece then being played at the Odéon, M. Duquesnel authorized his stage manager to take them to the Theatre Bellecour, having no idea that the actors of the second Theatre Française could demean themselves by going to get applauded in the second city of France on so eventful an occasion. In reality it was a conge that he awarded to his personaries, just as the Comédie Française is in the habit of granting to Coquelin, Fabre and Sarah Bernhardt. The artists of the Odéon only availed themselves of a similar privilege. They went to Lyons instead of granting to Coquelin, Fabre and Sarah Bernhardt. He artists of the Odéon only availed in the second integers to Lyons was accordingly taken advantage. But the opportunity was too good to be lost by the enemies of the director of the Odéon. The voyage to Lyons was accord

This manager always appears to be langhing at me when he speaks to me. It was that which decided me."

Is it because he knows the kindly disposition of the great chief of the Left? Is it to show himself a beas joucur before he quits the management? I am unable to say, but what is quite certain is that M. Duquesnel will soon produce a consedy by a young and unknown author belonging to the semi-political entourage of M. Gambetta. Last year he mounted a grand drama of M. Loman, who belongs to the same circle and who lives in the same republican centre. Moreover, admitting that the Bonapartism of M. Duquesnel is as marked as is affirmed, he has served his party badily as a director, for he has produced more of the pieces of republican authors than of others. It was especially for Victor Hugo that he committed his first offence of prodiganity. It was by the marvellous manner in which he mounted "Ruy Blas" that he commenced his reputation of metteur en scène and great artist. His artistic taste classed him bigh in the esteem of the great poet, who has so seen an approximation of beautiful effects and who is himself a prodigious artist independent of his poetic genius. Therefore, whatever may be said to the contrary, the immortal author of the "Legonde des Siècles" has remained to the end his defender and partisan, notwithstanding the efforts of his entourage. When he heard of the revocation of his method has not he had not hesitated to style his "collaborateur," it is said that he exclaimed!—

"Mat a pity! He is the only man that could have mounted 'Les Burgraves' for me with the splendor that I contemplated."

ART COLLECTIONS OF A MANAGER.

And the fact is that to do great and splendid things in the present artistic taste a dramatic author will look in vain for the like of M. Duquesnel.

It is true that he will reappear at the head of another theatre some day or other, disembarrassed of Ministerial tuetage and obstacles. He leaves at the Odéon a veritable museum of rich furniture, objets d'arf and valuable costumes.

A CAREER OF CRIME.

PREVOST, THE POLICEMAN, CONDEMNED TO THE GUILLOTINE-HOW HE CUT UP THE BODIES OF HIS VICTIMS AND HID THEM IN THE SEWERS.

The trial of the policeman, Prévost, who 'mur

red and mutilated a jeweller named Lenoble, took

see at Paris on the 8th inst. As it is some time

since the crime was committed it may be of interest to give a summary of its horrible details. In the evening of September 10, between eight and nine o'clock, two women named Thiry and Calmel were struck by the strange appearance of an individual who was passing along the Rus La Chapolle. Clad in a long blue blonse, with a silk cap on his head, this man, of singularly tall stature, carried a black basket on his arm, and as he came up to the openings of the sewer he took a parcel out of his basket and threw it down the sewer, giving it a push with his foot. The two women followed up the man until he disappeared in a side street. They ticked up a bone to which some flesh still adhered and took it into a chemist's shop, where they were told it was the bone of a human arm. The Commissaire of Police being informed of the fact caused searches to be made that very night in the newers of the quarter, and eighty fragments were found, which when put together formed the body of a man. The head alone was missing. The woman thought that the man in a biouse resembled Prevost, the policeman, who, it was found, had on that evening exchanged duty with another on the pretent that he was helping a friend to move. Prévoat was sent for and questioned on the way he had employed his time; his sanswers were confused. The Commissaire of Police then bruquely confronted him with the remains, and asked him where the head was. Prévost lost countenance, and confessed that the head was in his rooms. The police made an examination of the rooms, and discovered not only the head of the victim, but also a quantity of jewelry and the instruments that had been used for cutting up the body. Light was soon thrown upon this lugabirous history. The victim was a commission agent in jewelry. He had had relations with Prévost, who wanted to buy a gold chain, payable in monthly bills of 25f. The bills were to be signed at Prévost's lodging on September 10. While Leuoble was showing his wares Prévost struck him on the head with a heavy iron ball shat is used for screwing up the connecting links between railway carriages. Before being a policeman Prévost had been a butcher, and remembering his old trade he took a knife and a chopper and cut up the body of his victim. This operation took him nearly all day, and, after throwing the pieces into the sewers, he went at nine of clock and supped at a wine shop. He sieps at his lodging and returned to his duty the next day as if nothing had happened. It was soon discovered that Prévost was not a novice in the art of spiriting away cumbersome corpses. In 1876 Addie Blondin, a woman of Belgian origin, until he disappeared in a side street. They picked

## A PARISIENNE'S WINTER TOILET.

The Vie Parisienne had a grimly terrible article on the art of keeping yourself warm in winter. The article was addressed to the typical reader of the journal, the joile Farisienne, the spoiled child of public opinion, but the counsels of perfection to her as to the art but the counsels of perfection to her as to the art of keeping herself warm may be read with general profit as a sort of last word on the subject of Paristan luxury. The directions are under sixteen heads and they constitute in their ensemble a sort of whole duty of millionnaire woman toward her own precious skin. "An hour before you get up," says the author, "your maid will light your fire and then screen it with a silver framework, lined with rose silk, which will temper the heat and give to the whole room a sort of rosy morning light that warms while it illumines." Then she will bring you on a silver plate warmer your cup of chocolate, hot and silver plate warmer your cup of chocolate, hot and foaming, which you will drink from the warmer itself, numching the while your rusks, served on a little gold toast rack, kept hot in its turn by a little live charcoal, sprinkled with vanila, to perfume the sir. After you have taken your chocolate you will snooze again for a couple of hours. Then you will snooze again for a couple of hours. Then you will snooze again for a couple of hours. Then you will put on a dehabile of pink satin, lined with swansdown, enveloping the whole body from head to foot. The waistband and the fastening of the neck of this garment must be in velvet, so as to be warm to the touch. You may now pass into the bathroom, the atmosphere of which will be kept at an agreeable temperature by little grats of rose-acented vapor, pumped through an aperiore in the wall. The next part of our subject is a deneate one; but hom soit qui mal y pease. It is now time to draw on the stockings lines with warm flossy silk, long and perfuned, and gartered with Bussian sables clasped with eat's-cyc stones set in diamonds. The boots are to be lind with swansdown, and trimmed with Russian sables as well. Our processes product of high civilization is now in her dressing room, whither we may, perhaps, be allowed to tollow her without offence. This is to be made comfortable by means of an immense foot warmer, some two meteres square, which is to form a kind of second flooring all about the dressing table. The blinds may be colored to represent "the ardent rays of the sun," and the padding to keep out the draught is to be trimmed with flatural flowers. This will make the place look and feel like a summer bower in the depth of winter. The maid may now "unnigate the nape of the neck" with a little burned benzola, to make it supple—an exquisite characteristic provision, for without a supple neck how could a French person possibly get through the duties of politeness for the day?

The Mystrates of the total.

without a supple neck how could a French person possibly get through the duties of politeness for the day?

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILES.

We must not forget the hands. These may be kept warm by holding in them two little vessels of enamel filled with warm water and shaped like apples—rattier in bad taste in this direction as tending to remind our Parisienne of the frivolity of taste by which her sex first came to grief. The promised advantage of this arrangement is that it gives the hands that attractive rosiness which warmth alone can impart. So much for this, the beginning of the day. There are no directions for the middle of it as this has no immediate connection with the subject; but it is easy to supply the omission. The Parisenne simply continues all these precautions by avoiding, as though it were laden with the breath of pestilence, every touch of cold air. The rusks that form her morning meal might be baked in her drawing room, and the carriage in which she takes her drive is hermetically closed. She may realize winter by seeing the street sweepers blowing on their fingers through the windows. It is besitime, and we are once more in the hands of our guide. He, however, stands discreetly in the background until his interesting patroness has assumed the element ordinaire. He then comes forward to recommend a second garment—a sort of Ulster, of white plush, trimmed with ostrich foathers at the neck and wrists—which is to be worn as an overall. The nightcap of white satin should be trimmed with feathers of the same bird, and, for additional warmth, altitle turtle dove may be fastened by cleastics (in punk chemile, so as not to check the circulation. The bed is to be heated by the fitmes of burned lime flowers and violets. "These agreeable and calming emanations replace advantageously the old fashioned warming pan." "Epfin," he says in conciusion—and the word has all the solemnity of a blessing—"enfin, you will drink just before going to sleep, a light crême de Saballion, nice and hot, made with two fresh e

London World:—"The severity of the weather has proved most disastrous for rowing in the universities. The respective 'trial eights' of Oxford and Cambridge in preparation for the Easter race ought to have been rowed last week, but both the Ely course and the Mouisiord course were entirely blocked by the ice. An attempt was made to decide the races at Putney, and the Cambridge crows actually put in an appearance in London waters, but here again the floating masses of ice rendered the attempt too perilous, and both Oxford and Cambridge have abandoned their usual trials. The chances for next year look at present a little in favor of Cambridge, who have much muscular material to work on, but it is a question whether their president, Mr. Prest, will be able to take a seat in the boat. Oxford, on the other hand, has five or six empty seats to fill, and the men do not appear to have as much physique as the Cambridge oars. The betting will probably open with the usual six to four on the last winners—the light blue."

DR. TALMAGE AND THE M'CREERY CREMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The Rev. Dr. Talmage in his lecture on Friday evening last took occasion to speak of the cremation of the body of the late Charles A. McCroery as a "return to heathenism" and an "act of barbarism."
while he characterized the practice of cremation as
one that, to him, "took away all the solemnity of death" and as "a fearful indecency not to be tolerated in a Christian land and age." As these utterances of Dr. Talmago are, I fear, the expression of a feeling, or, to speak more correctly, supersti-tion, which holds possession of the minds of many otherwise sensible people, perhaps you will allow me, in justice to the memory of the deceased, who was my friend, in justice to the character of his

was my friend, in justice to the character of his nearest and dearest relatives, to say a word in reply. Dr. Talmage's strictures are denunciation, not ar-gument; and denunciation for which there is abso-lutely no foundation. Why should cremation be "a return to heathenism," "a barbarism," "a fearful indecency?" Why, indeed! It is no more a heathen-ish or barbaric practice than the placing of bodies in sepulchres hown out of rock, as was dommon among the Jews; or of embalming, as was the custom in ancient Egypt; or of earth burial, which from time immemorial has been the usage of the Chinese, as it is in our own day. Each and all of these modes of disposing of dead bodies were practised among the nations of antiquity, and one of them is as much open to the objection of heatherism as another. If we are to be guided in this enlightened age by the practice of the Jews two or three thousand years ago then must we give up earth burial and place our dead in vaults. This is a proposition to which even Dr. Talmage will scarcely be prepared to accede. Moreover, it can be proved by authentic evidence that cremation was not unknown among the

ago then must we give up earth burial and place our dead in vanits. This is a proposition to which even Dr. Talmage will scarcely be prepared to accede. Moreover, it can be proved by authentic ovidence that cremation was not unknown among the Jews.

"But," says Dr. Talmage, "if God intended us to dispose of our dead in such a rashion (by cremation) He would have given us biblical instruction." Does God forbid cremation? From Genesis to Revelation there is not a single text that forbids cremation. "Fee, but," repines Dr. Talmage, "it was decreed that we should return to earth." Be it so, A little reflection would have shown Dr. Talmage—It cannot regard him as ignorant of the elementary facts of chemistry—that burning merely produces more expeditiously what putrefaction takes a long time to accomplish. In both operations the process is the same—the reduction of the body to its original elements. Not more surely is the destiny of the human body, as announced in the Scriptures, accomplished by putrefaction than it is by cremation. The fact is, the disposal of the dead body is a question left entirely open by the Scriptures, and thus becomes one of expediency which must be determined only after a thousand different dircumstances have been taken into consideration. Scientists tell us that the laws of health call for the abolition of earth burial.

It is a "horrible indecency," cries Dr. Talmage, Did Dr. Talmage over witness the cremation of a human body? If he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion is worth nothing, if he did not his assertion of the body of Charles A. McCreery, not who tells us that the free provides the series of his file, the sweeders and invalidation of the former. And, Mr. Editor, I would have Dr

OLD DIMES ON THE "L" ROADS.

The mighty Treasurer of the Third avenue "L"

thinks I ought not to have made such a "fuss" than the worn one refused by the ticket agent I ought to have pocketed the worn one and offered another. In other words, I ought to have pocketed an injustice and an insult. It is unpleasant to differ Here I am, a poor devil of a passenger, who has accepted a worn silver dime from a Fulton street company from which I have received it and it is retused. Now I have enough of old Father Adam is me to regard this refusal as rather too much for poor human nature. I dare to think that if this dime is good enough to give me in change for one ticket it is good enough to give me in change for one ticket it is good enough to take back in exchange for another ticket. Besides my own opinion on this point there is that of the Sub-Treasury sustaining my view of the law and the equity of the case. Now how cas I agree with Mr. Treasurer Cowing under these circumstances? I have to differ with him, especially as he seems to be a very narrow minded man, incapable of understanding the niceties of law and equity, and more particularly as he has the power to make it unpleasant for me and the rest of the travelling public. If Mr. Cowing had a particle of fairness or squareness in his composition he would not have delayed so long to acknowledge his error and to make the amende honorable. I don't wish to make any more "fuss" about my ton cents, nor to continue what evidently would be a profit-less discussion, and therefore I will not trouble you with much more comment. But I trust you will permit me to do what Mr. Cowing seems not to possess manlineas enough to do. I wish to applogize publicly to the poor devil of a ticket agent who says he receives such miserable pay. I thought the cause of my row with him was his own jackassitive slubbornness. I find he was only reflecting the jackassitiveness of his superior, the aforesaid Cowing, the mighty treasurer. Therefore I owe the ticket agent an apology, which I hope he will accept in all sincerity. I never like to wound the feelings of the humblest person, because I never like to be so wounded myself. I feel now that in my indignation at the unexpected outrage I used language in referring to the Eighty-fourth street ticket agent should doubtful dimes since I have learned that those impoverished elevated railroad corporations, in their struggle for dividends, have cut down the pay of their employés to the extent of twenty-five cents per day. In conclusion, I merely wish to warn me to regard this refusal as rather too much for poor human nature. I dare to think that if this

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Justice of the Peace John Otto, of Newark, was aroused at midnight recently by a violent knocking at the door of his dwelling on William street. at the door of his dwelling on William street. Answering the summons, he found a party of several men and women who requested him to unite in marriage two of their number. The Justice, with a smile so bland, invited the nocturnal visitors up stairs, and the couple who were to be married gave the names of Edward James, of Sussex county, and Sarah Jones, living on the Orange Mountains. The knot was tied and the Justice made out a marriage certificate. As he was presenting it to the groom one of the women of the party snatched the document and tore it into fragments and threw them into the fire. There was a most lively and interesting scene. The groom looked on with astonishment. The Justice was amazed, and finally he asked:—"What, in Heaven's name, is the matter?" "Why," replied the woman who had destroyed the certificate and who appeared to have been a rival of the newly-made bride, "the whole thing is only a joke, and Sarah Jones does not want to be married." "Faith," said the Justice, "I don't think it a joke. You may be joking, but I am in carnest, and the deed is done. I pronounce Edward James and Sarah Jones man and wife." Sarah approved of all the Justice had said and done. A new certificate was made out, the fee was pocketed and the singular wedding party left the house.